MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XI. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d. 1795. NUMBER 520.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements, which appe[ar] under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to Publish them in the MADRAS COUR[IE]R, or MADRAS GAZETTE are meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

Government Advertisements.

PUBLIC *Notice is hereby given*, that Sealed Proposals of Contract will be received by Government on or before the 10th of October next, for providing the Clothing of the Honorable Company's European Troops under this Presidency for the Year 1796, and of the Native Troops, of every description, for the Year 1795, under the following stipulations, viz

First.—That the Contractor shall undertake to complete the European Clothing he engages to furnish so as to be prepared to dispatch it from, or deliver it at this Presidency, on the 1st of January 1796, and that of the Sepoy on the 1st of December next, or as soon after as he may be required.

Second.—That he shall be regulated by the Indents of the Commanding Officer, or Corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps, which Indents shall be transmitted to the Contractor, so as to reach him, at the Presidency by the end of October.

Third.—The Clothing of Europeans and of Drummers and Fifers, both of European and Native Corps, is to consist of one Coat and one Hat (or Cap) with Cockade, Band and Looping, agreeable to Musters, and that of the Native Troops of one Coat only.

Fourth.—Government having written to the Honorable the Court of Directors to send out a supply of Hats for the European Troops on this Establishment; after their arrival from England, the Contractor is to Indent on the Import Ware-house Keeper for such a quantity as he shall occasionally require, and is to allow for them, on settlement of his accounts, at the undermentioned rates, being the average prime cost:

Serjeants Hats, - *each* 19 74
Privates ditto, - *each* 10 40

Fifth.—The Proposer shall also engage to make up long Coats in lieu of Jackets, should it be deemed necessary, for any of the European Corps, for which purpose, he will be furnished [with a] Muster Coat by the Military Board, or [the O]fficer Commanding the Regiment, to ena[ble] him to form an estimate of the additional expence that will be incurred thereby, which rates he must first sanction for carrying into effect.

Sixth.—As there has been a considerable reduction in the Sepoy Establishment since the conclusion of the Peace, for whom Clothing has been made up; and as it is probably, that there may remain a surplus on the hands of the late Contractor, the Proposer shall engage to receive from him at his Contract prices, such part of the Clothing as may be unissued, as well as any other Clothing of the Troops in general for the preceeding Year, which shall have been provided by Authority.

Seventh.—The Musters of each Article of Clothing are to be seen at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, having his Office Seal affixed to them, and the Contractor is particularly to attend to the three distinct sizes, in which the Muster Coats are prepared, and to furnish each Corps with an equal proportion of Coats of the different sizes; and such of the European Corps, as shall be at the Presidency, are to be allowed to send any Men they may have of an extraordinary size, and whom the largest Muster Coats could not be made to fit, to the Contractor's Taylor to be measured for their Clothing, and if, at out Garrisons or Stations, there should be required Coats that cannot be furnished from the three sizes abovementioned, the size of such Men must be particularised in the Indent of Clothing sent to the Contractor, to which he must accordingly attend.

Eighth.—The qualities of the Cloths, of which the Coats of the different ranks are to be made, shall be agreeably to Musters, which may be seen as abovementioned.

Ninth.—Whatever quantity of Cloth may be requisite for preparing the Clothing, shall be delivered to the Contractor, upon Indent, to the Honorable Company's Ware-houses, at Invoice prices, and to be accounted for by him on the final adjustment of his accounts, which are to be inspected and settled by the Committee of Officers annually assembled at Fort St. George, for the distribution and adjustment of the Off-reckoning Fund, when the balance of the Contractor's accounts will be paid him, and the Contractor shall not be at liberty to purchase any Cloth, otherwise than from the Company's Ware-houses, which can be supplied from thence.

Tenth.—The Proposals are to specify the rates in Star Pagodas, at which the complete Clothing of the several ranks, including the Hats of Europeans, &c. and distinguishing the Artillery from the Infantry and Cavalry, (is to be prepared and delivered in Fort Saint George, after having undergone a previous inspection in the Contractor's Ware-houses, or Godowns, at this Presidency by a Committee of Officers, to be held on the days specified in the Second Article, whose Certificate of the Quality, and due correspondence of the Clothing with the Musters, must accompany the delivery of it; and in case the Clothing should be rejected by this Committee, the Contractor may require the inspection of three Members of the Military Broad, whose rejection of it will be final and subject him to the Penalties of a breach of Contract.

Eleventh.—That the Contractor shall after this inspection has taken place, deliver whatever portion of it is intended for the European and Native Troops in the Garrison of Fort St. George to the respective Commanding Officers, free of any additional expence.

Twelfth.—That any Individual Proposer may offer his terms either for supplying the whole Army, or the following proportion thereof separately, viz.

Thirteenth.—The one partion to consist of the Effectives and Invalids of

The European Artillery,
The European Infantry;

And the other portion, of the Effectives and Invalids of the

Native Cavalry,
Native Infantry,
Governor's Body Guard,
Artillery Lascars.

Fourteenth.—Advances will be made in cash to the Contractor or Contractors, in the following proportions, to enable them to prepare the Clothing, viz.

For the European Clothing,

Twenty per Cent. upon the computed number of suits of Clothing, engaged to be furnished, to be advanced in cash on the execution of the Contracts, Fifteen per Cent. on the and Ten per Cent. more on the following.

For the Native Clothing,

Twenty per Cent. to be advanced on the execution of the Contract. Fifteen per Cent. on the 25th of October, and Ten per Cent. on the 15th of November following.

Fifteenth.—The calculation of the advances to be made by the Military Auditor General from the Musters compared with the last returns in the Adjutant General's Office.

Sixteenth.—Each Proposal to be given in, must specify the names of two good and sufficient Securities, who shall be bound jointly and severally, with the Contractor for the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the Contract, in a Penalty of Twenty-five per Cent. upon the computed amount of such part of the Contract engaged for, as shall not be performed agreeably, to the terms thereof; and the Proposals to be superscribed upon the out cover "Proposals for Clothing the Honorable Company's Troops on the Madras Establishment."

Seventeenth.—The Invoice price, the Breadth and Length of the several kinds of Cloths and Perpetuances required for the Clothing, may be learnt on enquiry of the Import Ware-house Keeper.

By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council,

W. C. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Fort St. George: 15th Sept. 1795.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that the Treasury is open for the Receipt of Money, for which Promissory Notes of this Government, Transferable to England or Bengal, will be issued at Par.*

NOTICE *is also given; that Bills will be granted upon the Governor General in Council of Bengal, for Money paid in here at the Exchange of Three Hundred and Fifty* (350) *Arcot Rupees per Hundred* (100) *Pagodas, Payable at thirty days Sight.*

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council,

J. WEBBE, Secretary.

Fort St. George, 22d September, 1795.

Advertisement.

MR. LAURENZY begs leave to inform the Public,

THAT THE EXHIBITION

OF

The Cabinet of Curcius,

AND

Optic of Zaler,

Will be continued only to the end of this Month, in MACKAY's GARDEN.

Madras, Sept. 22, 1795.

Madeira Wine.

WARRANTED of a very Superior Quality—For sale at 120 Pagodas per Pipe; apply to DRING GORDON and LUSHINGTON.

Waddle, Stewart & Rannie,

HAVE FOR SALE

FROM

THE CHOICE INVESTMENTS

OF

THE CAPTAINS

OF THE

Lord Thurlow & Francis,

CLARET, Hock, and Port Wine, from Stockdale, Brown and Whitford, and Edwards and Paxton, and Co.

Cyder, and Perry, Ale and Porter, Essence of Spruce, Vermacillie, Dried Red Herrings, *Rein Deers Tongues* in Boxes; *Jew Beef*, Pickled Tongues, Herrings, and Salted Salmon in Casks, Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Fish Sauce and Catsups, a few Cannisters of very fine fresh Oat-meal; Jams. Jellys, Fruit for Tarts, Dried French Plumbs, Pistatio Nuts, Almonds, Raisons; and Comfits, Books, Stationary, and Cards, Hosiery; Hatts, Cloths; Cassimeres; Flannels, an Elegant side Board with Knives, Forks, and Plates to Match; Lady's Commodes, Writing Desks, and Book Cases, Wardrobes; and Folding Camp-Chairs, all of solid Mahogany.

Music,

From Longman and Broderip, viz.

Grand and small Patent Piano Forte's, a Pair of Concert Horns, with Clarinets, to match, Military Fifes, two Capital Organs; with Pipe and Tabour, with a variety of Music Books, Musical Violin Strings, &c.

SUPPLIES of the above Goods may be had of WADDLE STEWART and Co. at TRICHINOPILY.

Fort St. George, 15th Sept 1795.

Wright and Hurst,

Respectfully acquaint

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Of the Settlement,

That they have Received

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

That large, Elegant, and well Assorted,

INVESTMENT,

Brought out on the

HONORABLE COMPANY's SHIP,

MINERVA,

BY

CAPTAIN SMITH,

Consisting of

CLARET,—HOCK,
Port,—Perry and Cyder,
Rum-Shrub,—Rasbury Brandy,
Porter,—Ale and Small Beer,
Hams,—Cheese,
Salmon,—Tongues,
Herrings,—Pickles and Sauces, of all sorts,

A GREAT VARIETY,

Confectionary, from Hoffman,—Books,
Plate,—Furniture,
Glass, Cut and Plain,—Elegant Carriages
Double and Single Barrelled Guns, by the First Makers;
Medicines, and Medicine Chests,
Tellescopes,—Silk & Cotton Stockings,
Boots and Shoes,—Hats,
Fashionable Cloth,

AND

A great Variety of other ARTICLES.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

WRIGHT AND HURST

HAVE RECEAVED PER THE

FRANCIS,

A most elegant Assortment of WATCHES —CLOCKS—and JEWELLERY, sent out by the first TRADESMEN in LONDON which are in point of Elegance and Workmanship, are superior to any thing of the kind now to be met with in MADRAS.

Madras, September 15th, 1795.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that some PAPERS of IMPORTANCE of those concerned in the CONSOLIDATED DEBT of HIS HIGHNESS the NABOB of the CARNATIC, and of a later date than those already advertised, are received by the last Ships and lodged for the Inspection of the CREDITORS, in the Office of the Register of the Nabob's Bonds.

Fort St. George, 5th Sep. 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

AT THE SEA GATE,

On THURSDAY next, the 24th Instant,

At Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon,

THIRTY Hogsheads of sound ALE and PORTER, just landed.

LIKEWISE,

A few small Cases of GIN,
One Thousand Gallons of PRANDY,

AND

One Hundred Dozen of FRENCH CLARET.

ON THE SAME DAY WILL BE SOLD,

At 12 o'Clock,

A Strong DUN HORSE, with a Neat BANDY and HARNESS, Complete,

ALSO

A Country HORSE, BANDY, and HARNESS, the HORSE Warranted Sound.

BY ORDER OF

The Executors of NAGAPAH CHITTY.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

ON THE PREMISES,

On SATURDAY next, the 26th Instant,

Between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon;

A PIECE OF GROUND, situated at Moolah Pellah, in Lascars Street, between the Houses of Syed Hoosen, and Mahomed Lubby.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE:

Ten per Cent. to be immediately paid down, and the remainder in ten days; in default thereof, the Premises will be re-sold at the risk and expence of the first Purchaser.

AT THE SAME TIME,

WILL BE SOLD,

The following Articles,

LYING ON THE PREMISES,

SHINBIN PLANKS,
PALMIRAS,
DOOR and WINDOW FRAMES,
RED-WOOD PILLARS,
About Fifteen Garce of PADDY,

AND

Some WALL BRICKS.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

At the Sea Gate,

On SATURDAY next, the 26th Instant,

Precisely at twelve o'clock,

THE GOOD

Schooner Cork,

COPPERED,

And a Prime Sailer,

Burthen about 350 Bags, and is well found in Stores,

A List of which may be seen at MR. R. HENDERSONS Rooms.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Robert Henderson,

On the Esplanade,

On TUESDAY next, the 29th Instant.

Between the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

SIXTY-SIX RIGA SPARS, measuring from forty to fifty feet in Length.

To be [so]ld by Public Auction,

By Ro[b]ert Henderson,

NEAR

The Hon. Company's Red-Wood Bankshall,

On THURSDAY, the 31st Instant,

At five o'Clock in the Afternoon,

ONE HUNDRED and TEN COILS of EUROPE and COIR CORDAGE, from Nine Inches to three.

BROTHERS, THE PROPHET.

This man, whoſe Lunacy, or Villiany, has ere this been determined upon by a competent Jury, is a LIEUTENANT *of the* NAVY, *on half pay. Although the Books he has publiſhed are replete with Fanaticiſm and Inſanity, and his general conduct that of an Impoſter, or a Lunatic, he has yet found an Advocate in a learned and reſpectable Member of the Houſe of Commons,* Mr. HALHED, *whoſe* UNSUPPORTED *motion reſpecting him, is annexed to the following Extract,*

LETTER FROM THE AGENTS OF BROTHERS, TO THE NAVY BOARD.

"To prove the inſanity of Mr. Richard Brothers of the Navy, on half-pay, I beg leave to ſtate an Extract of a Letter, dated 25th Auguſt, 1791, from his Attornies to the Navy Board, to enable them to receive the half-pay due to him, he having refuſed to take the uſual oath required, of his not having enjoyed the benefit of any public employ for the time; and as they had ſupplied him with money for his ſuſtenance, and believed him very much deranged in his mind, they ſet forth the following circumſtances, viz.—

"That ſome little time ago we called upon him, to ſee if he would make an affidavit, or pay us our demand by any other means; he told us, God was ſufficient, and that he would provide for his wants in due time, and aſked if we would not take *God for our Pay-maſter*. We replied, that we would not take an *Heavenly payment* for an *Earthly debt*. At this he ſeemed ſurpriſed, and aſſured us that we ſhould be paid, for God always anſwered the prayers of the rightous, and never diſappointed them, and although he might not do it immediately, it was ſure to come; but it would be preſumptuous in him to fix periods, for that was only in the power of God himſelf. After a great deal of incoherent language we went away, as we could make nothing of him. Immediately on our leaving the houſe, he ran down ſtairs with the chair on which we ſat, and laid it under the pump, to waſh away the pollution which it had contracted; then took a mop and pail and waſhed out his room. A little carpet not being ſo eaſily waſhed, he burnt; then he broke his ſword all to pieces, and committed it and every paper belonging to him to the flames, that no remains or appearance of the Officer might be about him. He lies proſtrate on the floor almoſt night and day, praying with a Bible in his hand; he never ſtirs from home, or ever out of his room, and this he keeps cloſe ſhut up to prevent the light coming in. The people of the houſe are afraid he will be ſetting the houſe on fire, if he is not taken care of: and as we can ſafely ſwear he has not had the benefit of any public employment, and that we verily believe him out of his mind, we beg you will be pleaſed to move their Lordſhips to grant an order to diſpenſe with his affidavit, that we may receive his half-pay, and be enabled to get the poor man taken care of, and prevented from ſtarving."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, April 21ſt.

Mr. Halhed proceeded to the following effect:

"When I had the honour to make a motion in the Houſe this day three weeks relative to the books written by Mr. Brothers, it cannot be ſuppoſed that the actual ſituation of the author was out of my mind—very far from it:—I had, indeed, on that day deſigned to bring forward the ſubject in the form and manner in which I now preſent it, but altered my plan in conſequence of a deſire from an Honourable Member, my particular friend, and whoſe opinion has always great weight with me. When I had ſo deviated from my original idea, I had the misfortune to be told by the moſt reſpectable, and moſt reſpected, authority in this Houſe, that the motion I was about to make was exceedingly objectionable in point of matter. In this ſituation, which way can I turn myſelf? What rule ſhall I adopt for my conduct?—None; none but my own ſenſe of duty, a conſcientious diſcharge of thoſe function which the Britiſh Conſtitution, ſo juſtly venerated by all of us, has conſigned to that branch of the legiſlature, of which I form an unworthy part, muſt and ſhall be my guide. Independent on principle, and attached to no party, I will not flinch from the taſk impoſed on me by the hand of Providence. But I will certainly, by every conciliatory argument, endeavour to diveſt diſapprobation of its frown, and diſarm prejudice of its ſeverity.

"Sir, the papers which, according to my notice of yeſterday, I ſhall this day move to be laid on your table, are the Warrant from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by which Richard Brothers, was arreſted on the 4th of laſt month, on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices, together with the information on which the warrant was founded; and thirdly, the minutes of the whole proceedings, held at the King's Head Tavern, Palace-yard, on a writ *de Lunatico inquirendo*, together with the verdict of the Jury there impannelled. If any of theſe papers are granted, on them I mean to ground a Motion for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to take the whole matter into conſideration, and that the Houſe may afterwards give ſuch relief thereon, as to its wiſdom ſhall ſeem requiſite; and as to-morrow is an open day, I hope I ſhall be indulged with ſo favourable an opportunity for my purpoſe.

"When I reflect on the ſubject of my Motion on the 31ſt of March, I own I am both ſurpriſed and concerned that it ſhould have experienced ſo little attention. For it muſt have been demonſtrably evident that I could have no private or perſonal views in the buſineſs, even if I had not ſo pointedly diſclaimed them; and that the diſregard, diſlike, contempt, and abhorrence with which I have heard the books alluded to, occaſionally branded, are either juſt or reaſonable, I am ſtill ſo ignorant or ſo obſtinate as not to comprehend. But when I conſider the exceeding variety of tempers, diſpoſitions, characters and purſuits, neceſſarily exiſting among ſo many different perſons, that I ſhould not have found one gentleman to ſecond me, is, I confeſs, a ſubject of extreme aſtoniſhment. For when a topic, pregnant with religious alluſions, and profeſſedly (even if we ſuppoſe it miſtaken) founded on the grand baſis of Chriſtianity, claimed nothing more than a deliberate diſcuſſion, where were the promoters of the Sunday Reform Bill? When the cauſe of a ſuffering and perſecuted individual preſſed (though obliquely and by inſinuation only) on the notice of the Houſe, where were the meritorious defenders of Muir and Palmer? When dangers however viſionary, were announced as threatening that Parliament and this Nation, where were the indefatigable detectors of the affiliated democratic ſocieties? When imputed inſanity was offered for conſideration, where were the invincible bulwarks that preſerved regal delirium from an intruſive regency? Alas! alas! they muſt all have been ſick or ſleeping, or peradventure on a journey.

"Well, Sir, thus my motion of that day did thus ſurpriſingly fall to the ground; I moſt implicitly truſt it did not wholly fail of its intended effect. Many Gentlemen, I am convinced, did read Mr. Brothers's books during the interval of the receſs, and ſome I knew to have applied for, and received them from the author himſelf, previouſly to that period. Wherefore, though by my former ill ſucceſs I am precluded from direct application to the contents of thoſe books, I am perfectly warrantable in alluding to them as of public notoriety; and indeed few compoſitions ſince printing was firſt invented have excited more general attention.

"Any man who conſiders my former motion muſt at once diſcover that it led to thoſe which I ſhall preſume to offer this day; and I ſhould have thought myſelf unpardonably negligent of my duty, whether as a Legiſlator or a Chriſtian, if I had ſuffered the buſineſs to evaporate, after once taking it up, without, at leaſt, ſtraining every nerve to procure ſome ſubſtantial redreſs for the perſecuted individual, who is known to have been the ultimate object of my exertions.

"Had I in the former caſe ſucceeded, it would have been natural, Sir, that I ſhould beg of the Houſe at large to point out any paſſages in the books I have mentioned from whence the ſlighteſt tendency of a treaſonable intention could be inferred. I myſelf know of none. That alone which had been hinted to me, or which I had any reaſon to ſuſpect, as in the remoteſt degree liable to ſuch an imputation, I clearly explained upon the former occaſion. And the more pointedly to evince my perfect conviction of the innocence of theſe books, as far as Treaſon is concerned, I here, in the face of the Houſe, adopt the whole of them as my own; I ſubſcribe to every aſſertion in them, from the firſt to the laſt; I make myſelf a conſcious, a willing accomplice to all the guilt contained in them—"*Habetis confitentem reum*," and I deſire nothing more than to be proceeded againſt legally, and up to final judgment and ſentence upon thoſe grounds. If now there be Treaſon lurking in theſe publications, I am committed beyond all evaſion, and Gentlemen know what to think of me. But I am firmly convinced no ſuch accuſation can be thought to attach, and that I am in no danger. And as I truſt that hitherto, and up to the very inſtant of theſe aſſertions, I have ever maintained the character of a faithful ſubject, and true to my oath of allegiance, I ſhall, for the preſent, venture to aſſume it as a fact, that the writings in queſtion, as far as they go, are not treaſonable. Their Author, then, muſt have incurred this dreadful imputation from ſome other circumſtance. Is it offenſive, is it indecent, is it unparliamentary to enquire of what nature that damning circumſtance may be?—for I neither know nor have heard, nor can poſſibly conjecture any one.

"Laſt year, when various perſons were taken up, by ſimilar interference of the Executive Power, we were fairly and candidly told the grounds of their arreſt.—The formation of a connection with popular ſocieties, formed on principles reſembling thoſe of the Jacobin Clubs in France, and deemed to be equally ſubverſive, was the plea of their impriſonment.

"Here is a ground to ſtand upon. Here is a fact held up to the warning of every one, to be a member of a club, or at leaſt of a certain deſcription of club, ſubjects a man to the ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices. Was Mr. Brothers the inſtitutor of any ſuch club; was he even member of any club at all? I anſwer authoritatively—No.

"Well, but it may be ſaid if a number of perſons be collected together, even without the form or name of a club, treaſon may ſtill be diſſeminated at ſuch aſſembly. If the names of Preſident, or Chairman and Secretary, be commuted for thoſe of Miniſter and Clerk, the miſchief may be no leſs ſerious and no leſs apparent. For do we not know that Oliver Cromwell was himſelf a preacher, and ſubverted the Conſtitutional Governments of the country by means of field preachers. I anſwer, Mr. Brothers was no preacher, he never aſſembled nor thought of aſſembling any congregation whatever. He never took the lead, or named the topic of diſcourſe, and he had neither more intention nor more appearance of calling an aſſembly for ſeditious purpoſes, or for any purpoſe whatever, beyond that of general converſation, more than you, ſir, have at your Levee, or the Preſident of the Royal Society at breakfaſt.

"Mr. Brothers was generally at home a few hours in the morning. Inclination, curioſity, example, occaſional belief in his predictions, induced other perſons to call upon him, and he was never denied to them. Members of Parliament and Ladies of quality have met there without blame and without offence. Sometimes he was civilly treated, and very often connived at, and not ſeldom abuſed, but he was uniform, calm, obliging, moderate, and conſiſtent withal. In this part, therefore, of his conduct, I am totally at a loſs to diſcover any outline of the traitor, and if others more quick-ſighted than myſelf, have ſeen deeper into particulars, I hope it will be communicated to the Houſe this day for general information. Arguing, however, from deep perſonal knowledge of him as far as it goes, I aſſert with no leſs boldneſs of his way of living than of his books, that no treaſon whatever can be detected in either.

"It follows that if there can be no treaſon there muſt be much inſanity about him; for ſomething undoubtedly we muſt *aſſume as the cauſe* originally of his arreſt, and hitherto of his impriſonment. Now, Sir, by what teſt ſhall we try him on this head? I ſincerely hope not by inveſtigation at the King's Arms Tavern, for if the proceedings which I mean to move are fairly brought forwards as doubtleſs they have been, I am ſure I ſhall prove the evidence on that head to be completely inſufficient and nugatory.

"Now, Sir, if the books I formerly moved for lay at preſent upon your table, I ſhould deſire neither more nor better evidence than common conſent to evince to the ſatisfaction of every reaſonable man, that the writings leave not the ſlighteſt tincture of inſanity about him.

"I would aſk what is the object profeſſedly propoſed by thoſe books?—the reſtoration of peace. From one end to the other, in every page and in every ſentence, we may viſibly trace this one grand prominent feature. Sometimes it is urged on the ſcore of political advantage—ſometimes on principles of religious duty. Here it is recommend by a ſtriking picture of its beneficial conſequences—there contraſted by a terrific diſplay of the calamities of war. The Author ſhifts his arguments and diverſifies his preſentations, to ſuit every ſpecies of underſtanding, and accommodate himſelf to all the various claſſes of his readers—and is this madneſs? Is that verſatility of though and ſentiment, which in all other writers is deemed one of the firſt eſſentials of genius to be wantonly and unfeelingly miſconſtrued, as the wanderings of deranged intellect, becauſe it may not exactly ſuit the temper of the times? Forbid it every principle of virtue and juſtice—forbid it every ſpark of humanity and philanthropy! In proof of what I have here fainly attempted to deſcribe, I might appeal to a thouſand paſſages, ſcattered over every part of Mr. Brothers's works but I will produce only one. It is in the 41ſt page of the ſecond Book, and a more ſtriking example of ſound abilities and correct imagination I am well perſuaded could no where be ſelected from Demoſthenes or Cicero, or any other of the beſt human authors, antient or modern. This is a comment on the 27th verſe, 7th chapter, of Daniel.

"In what I have taken the liberty to ſtate to the Houſe on the preſent occaſion, I hope, Sir, I ſhall not be ſo widely miſunderſtood, as if I endeavoured to throw an odium, or ſet up an accuſation againſt any of the Members of Adminiſtration, or any other perſons of reſpectability whatever. I have no ſuch intention. If ſpies and informers, baſely ſtabbing a man's fair fame in the dark, have miſled the candid and unſuſpecting minds of liberal Gentlemen, let us unmaſk their hyporiſy, and reſcue their victim from unmerited puniſhment. If medical pretenders relying on viſionary theories, or with a deep laid plot of ſyſtematic villainy, have conſpired to cry down a man's intellect, and to rob him of heaven's choiceſt inheritance—his ſanity of underſtanding, let us expoſe their ignorance, or chaſtiſe their depravity by effectual interference. All I wiſh is to procure redreſs for an undeſerving ſufferer, as I deem him, or to gain ſome conviction of the juſtice of his ſufferings; and that this, Sir, is not an eaſy matter or a matter attainable through any regular official channel, I hope to make fully evident; nor indeed do I know of any channel but that of the inquiſitority of this Houſe, by which the relief I ſeek, which Gentlemen will allow muſt neceſſarily be prompt, if we would have it efficacious, can poſſibly be obtained.

"The perſon in queſtion, is a ſuſpected traitor in the power of the Secretary of State—as a lunatick he is immediately under the care of the Lord Chancellor. If I apply to Chancery, I muſt naturally expect to be told, he is a *State Priſoner under warrant from Government* for treaſonable pactices. If I refer to the Secretary of State's Office, I ſhall have the ſame anſwer as that which was given to another friend of his: That he is not properly underſtood in that department but as a lunatic, is to be ſent to ſome hoſpital, where, *perhaps*, by leave of the Governor, I may be permited to ſee him. Between thoſe two Noble Perſonages, while I am bandied about like a ſhuttle-cock, Mr. Brothers may be transferred to a third or a fourth department; whither all my induſtry may be exerted in vain to free him. All I require, therefore, is to diſcover with preciſion, whether this Mr. Brothers be a Traitor or be a Lunatic. He may poſſibly be neither, but it is morally certain, he cannot be both. I neither wiſh to palliate any crimes he may have committed, nor to ſcreen him from any merited puniſhment of the law.

"A few words more, Sir, and I done, I have cauſed to be delivered at the door a printed paper, written, I confeſs partly on another ſubject of perſonal controverſy, though bearing immediately alſo on my preſent motion. I moſt ſincerely apologize for its intruſion, and I hope I ſhall be forgiven when I mention that it is done preciſely for the purpoſe of taking ſhame to myſelf in having there inſerted, a propoſition which is not warranted by fact. As far as that aſſertion goes, I can ſay nothing in my own defence. I admit it to be falſe, and aſk pardon for its inſertion. I have there ſaid, that "the verdict of lunacy was brought in at the very meeting *befor ever the perſon to be decided on was examined at all*," and I now know that his examination was previous to the verdict. They had only made up their minds to it before they ſaw him: *I eat my words*.

"Now with reſpect to the documents which I move for; they cannot, I think, betray any ſecrets of State, for if there exiſted a plot of which Government wiſhed to explore the different ramifications, before they promulgate their information. I think the Verdict of Lunacy is effectually done away. A conſpiracy headed by a madman can be no very tremendos ſubject, nor do I think his accomplices could have ſo long lain hid when their chief was in confinement, and if this ſuppoſed conſpiracy lay in his books, why, after the open warning I gave three weeks go, has no ſtep been taken to impede their circulation?

"The examintion before the Privy Council, I am pretty well aſſured, may be publiſhed without any danger; all was politeneſs, candour and good ſenſe in that quarter, and though curioſity might be gratified by the publication, no new article would from thence be added to the catalogue of Treaſon.

"Of the verdict of Inſanity I have little to ſay the Jurymen themſelves are not very conſiſtent in their accounts of it, which may a little palliate the error I have acknowledged; but if their proceedings are granted to my motion, opinion will then have ſomething ſolid to reſt on.

"I now conclude—moſt earneſtly entreating Gentlemen to conſider themſelves as Repreſentatives of the whole Britiſh Nation, to be meritoriouſly employed in redreſſing, where it may be poſſible, the accidental oppreſſions of any one Britiſh individual, however obſcure—and I hope that a man who has creditably ſerved his King and Country, in the Royal Navy, the pride and the bulwark of the Empire, will never appeal in vain to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

"I therefore move, Sir, that a Copy of the Warrant of the Secratary of State, for the apprehending of Richard Brothers, be laid before this Houſe, together with a Copy of the information on which this motion was grounded."

Mr. Halhed having given in his motion,

The Speaker aſked, "*Who ſeconds the motion?*" There being no anſwer, he ſaid that as it was *not ſeconded*, the motion could not be put from the Chair.

Mr. Wilberforce ſaid that as an Hon. Member had alluded to him as to his intention of bringing forward a motion in conformity to his notice, he could ſay he had made up his mind on that ſubject. The object he had in view was to faciſlitate the obtaining of PEACE. When he ſhould move it, he could not preciſely tell. He thought it would be better near the end of the Seſſion than at preſent—"*When, when*" was whiſpered through the Houſe.—To which Mr. Wilberforce anſwered, "*perhaps this day fortnight.*"

HIGH TREASON.

DUBLIN, APRIL 25.

THE KING, *v.* THE REV. W. JACKSON.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Witneſs cannot repeat the words: he cannot ſay Mr. Lewins ſaid ſo, and Mr. Jackſon ſo, and Mr. Butler ſo. Witneſs is not of this country, and its politics are unknown to him. He recollects a converſation between Priſoner and Lewins, at Hyde's; Lewins aſked the Priſoner for ſome written document to produce to Mr. Rowan, in order that Mr. R. might meet the Priſoner with confidence. Mr. R. was in Newgate. Witneſs knows nothing of any previous converſation on the ſubject. Jackſon gave Lewins ſome papers, which he afterwards told Witneſs he wiſhed he had not entruſted to Lewins, but what the papers were Witneſs does not recollect, only that Jackſon told him he had got them back: This was within four or five days after their arrival. Shortly after Jackſon had an interview with Rowan. Witneſs was not preſent, but he told Witneſs that he was much pleaſed with Rowan, who was very much of a gentleman, and that he was to ſee him again. Witneſs went with Priſoner to breakfaſt with Rowan in Newgate; there were two or three gentlemen there, among other Mr. Rowan's father, who withdrew ſoon; Mr. Tone was there. The converſation was on politics, Iriſh affairs, and the United Iriſhmen.—Some Pamphlets were read. A Paper was prdaced and read by Mr. Tone, but Witneſs does not recollect its purport. Witneſs had the Paper, but made no mark by which to recollect it.—The converſation turned on a plan of ſending ſomebody to France with inſtructions. Tone was aſked to go. This converſation was carried on in a corner of the room. Priſoner never told Witneſs directly the object for which Tone was to go. The ſubſtance he ſaid was, that he ſhould be ſent with the Paper which had been read. Witneſs was preſent twice when Reynolds was at Rowan's lodgings but cannot ſay that Jackſon was there. Tone was once preſent. Witneſs often went to Rowan's along. Witneſs has had converſations with Priſoner as to Dr. Reynolds. Priſoner ſaid he did not ſo much approve of his going to France as of Tone's, Reynolds was to have gone on the ſame errand as Tone, with ſome inſtructions to the French. Tone left Dublin ſhortly after. Witneſs heard converſations on this ſubject alternately from Rowan, Tone and Jackſon. There were ſo many converſations. Witneſs cannot recollect all. The ſum of all was, that Tone or Reynolds was to go with ſome written papers to the French Convention to Paris. Rowan and

the Priſoner encouraged Tone to go: Priſoner in particular ſaid the French were a generous people. Jackſon did not much encourage Reynolds, for he would rather have had Tone. Witneſs knows Priſoner's hand-writing.

[Here ſeveral Letters and Papers were produced, which the Witneſs identified ſeverally as Jackſon's writing, or his own, written from Jackſon's manuſcript by Jackſon's direction;—one in particular, he ſaid, he had had copied, and taken the original to Secretary Hamilton, who had copied it by a preſs, and re[illegible]ed it again to him].

He was croſs-examined by Mr. Curra[illegible]

He had been acquainted with Mr. Mc Nally when he had been at the Engliſh Bar, a[illegible] had ſome buſineſs which he tranſacted with [illegible]m; he believes Lewins was at the dinner.—Witneſs proſecutes Mr. Jackſon very unwillingly; it hurts his mind to ſee a Gentleman of his age and rank in ſuch a ſituation: he conſiders this as the ſevereſt day he ever felt.—He may have had ſome feelings for himſelf, but he does not find the contrary in the diſturbed ſtate he expected.

Witneſs comes forward only becauſe of a very heavy recognizance hanging over him.—He muſt feel reluctance at proſecuting a man he knew ſo long. He had given his examination before the Council, but heſitated on ſigning it, until Lord Clonmell told him he might be committed for refuſing. He was allowed three or four days to conſider of it. He had taken the Oath of Allegiance two or three times, and felt himſelf bound to diſcloſe what he knew; this was his ſole reaſon for applying to the Engliſh Government. Witneſs repreſented his ſuſpicions to Mr. Pitt by letter, and had an interview afterwards. Witneſs does not conſider himſelf as liable to proſecution, for he has a *pardon* from the Crown.

Here the witneſs was aſked, if he had ever been tried for perjury?—He admitted he had and begged to ſtate the circumſtances, which after ſome conteſt, he was allowed to do.

He ſaid, that in defending a Client againſt an exorbitant bill of coſts, he had ſworn an affidavit that he had waited at the Prothonatory's-office in the Temple for an hour (from 6 to 7) to have it taxed; that he had committed a miſtake by not having been there for ſome few minutes of the hour, and had been proſecuted; but that on the trial he had been acquitted honourably, without producing a witneſs, or taking advantage of a point of law, which he prevented Mr. Garrow from inſiſting upon; that no witneſs was examined but the proſecutor, who was ſeverely reprobated by the Judge for his malicious conduct. Witneſs was never promiſed any reward from Mr. Pitt, nor expects any. He knows that orders were given to ſtop ſome letters of Jackſon's, which he himſelf put into the office by his directions; Witneſs therefore could not expect or intend that they would go to Hamb[illegible] ſterdam, or France. Jackſon did not [illegible] this circumſtance. His ſole deſign in attending Jackſon was to counteract his projects, and this was his motive in giving Government information to intercept his letters.

[The Jury were by conſent permitted to retire to take ſome refreſhment.]

Sackville Hamilton, Eſq. was ſworn.—He was lately Secretary for the Civil Department. He knows Cokayne, who came to him with letters from the Secretary's Office in Great Britain, about the beginning of 1794. He gave information by which Jackſon's letters were intercepted on the 24th. On the morning of the 25th he came to him with a letter which, he ſaid, was Jackſon's writing, of which the Witneſs took a preſs copy, (which he produced, but not being legible throughout, it was not read).

Iſaac Dejoncourt, Eſq. ſworn.—He received directions to intercept letters with certain directions. Theſe letters he produced and identified. The orders of the ſeveral letters were then read.

Mr. Thomas Maclean was ſworn. He is a King's Meſſenger; apprehended Mr. Stone in London, and found a paper (which he produces and identifies), in his poſſeſſion.

To reading this paper an objection was taken, that not having been found in this Country, it could not ſupport the preſent indictment.

A long debate enſued, in which, on the authority of Dr. Henſey and Lord Preſton's caſes, the Paper was admitted and read, having been proved to be the Priſoner's writing. It contained directions for encloſing Letters in a cover, directed to a perſon in Hamburgh named *Chapeau Rouge*, the Letter itſelf to be marked with a large croſs ✕. Another direction to Meſſrs. Teget, Angevay and Beſſac, at Amſterdam, to encloſe a cover to another Company at Amſterdam, encloſing a Letter alſo marked with a large croſs ✕.

The Letters produced by Mr. Dejoncourt correſpond with theſe directions.

Mr. Oliver Carlton proved, that on arreſting Mr. Jackſon he found ſeveral Papers (which he produced), on his table in his room. The door was not locked, but he does not recollect that there was a ſecond bed in the room. Jackſon was in bed, and ſeemed much agitated, ſaying that he only cared about one Paper. He afterwards gave witneſs the key of his trunk to look for other Papers, in which he found a pocket-book and ſome bills.

The Attorney General admitted, in anſwer to Mr. Jackſon, that ſome Papers of a family nature were found, which might have cauſed this agitation.

Mr. Reuben Smith proved the hand-writing of Mr. Stone of London.

This letter was read, ſigned W. Egots, (Stone reverſed.) The ſeveral letters and papers were then read. Thoſe found in the Poſt-office contained the ſtatements alluded to—one copy directed to Hamburgh, another to Amſterdam. They alledged, "that the people of Ireland were diſpoſed to receive the French; that the Proteſtants, as they poſſeſſed the rank and property of the State, were decidedly ariſtocratic, and attached to England; that the Diſſenters were ſteady Republicans, and admirers of French principles; and that the Catholics, from their deteſtation of Engliſh connections, would receive the French with readineſs."

Two of the papers found by Mr. Carlton were in preciſely the ſame words.

A note from Mr. Tone, and another from Mr. Rowan, found alſo by Mr. Carlton, were read, the firſt an excuſe, the other an invitation to breakfaſt.

[It is [illegible]ſſible for us to give copies of all theſe papers, [illegible]hich will, however, we believe, be publiſhed [illegible] authority.]

Mr. R. M[illegible]ley, an Engliſh Attorney, was produced. [illegible] ſwore to the circumſtance of the trial of Mr. C[illegible] and gave the ſame account preciſel[illegible] [illegible]cts.

Mr. [illegible] was again examined by the Priſoner's Co[illegible]el, as to his having acceſs to Jackſon's ch[illegible]r and poſſeſſion of the papers found there. [illegible]e firſt he admitted; he denied the latter.

Mr. Curran [illegible] Mr. Jackſon's caſe.

Mr. W. Humphries was called for the Priſoner, to diſprove Cokayne's laſt teſtimony, but did not appear.

Mr. G. Ponſonby ſpoke to evidence for the Priſoner. The chief points of defence were—firſt, that two witneſſes, by the Common Law, were neceſſary to prove an overt-act of Treaſon; ſecondly, that believing Cokayne, it did not appear where the Letters were to go; and, thirdly, putting Cokayne's evidence to the Jury, with doubts of his credibility.

The Crown Lawyers replied, and the Judges began to charge the Jury. During Lord Clonmell's charge, the evidence of a Mr. John Watſon, hatter, was offered as to Cokayne's character, but his teſtimony not being direct, Lord Clonmell continued.

The evidence of Mr. Kean, the Priſoner's Agent, was produced, and though not ſtrictly, regular, was humanly admitted by the Court. He ſaid Cokayne had told him, that the night before Jackſon's arreſt he had been in his room looking at the papers afterwards found there.

Mr. Jackſon himſelf made many pertinent remarks on the evidence. Hamburgh was a neutral port—Amſterdam hoſtile to France; letters ſent there could not be ſuppoſed to be directed to France. He explained ſome obſcure paſſage in the letters, as relating to family and private buſineſs.

At half paſt three yeſterday morning the Court concluded their charge; the Jury retired, and in twenty-five minutes returned with a verdict of—GUILTY.

The Jury begged leave to recommend Mr. Jackſon to mercy.

A few days after the Trial of Mr. JACKSON he was found *Dead* in his Cell—it is imagined he had taken *Poiſon*,—but the fact is not poſitively aſcertained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUVENIS's Lines are received, and ſhall appear in our next.

The TRUE BRITON of the 1ſt of December 1794, is not in our poſſeſſion, or we ſhould be happy to oblige our *Military Readers*; by the inſertion of the Letter alluded to.

The Courier.

MADRAS—SEPTEMBER 23d, 1795.

COMMODORE RAINIER, in His Majeſty's Ship the SUFFOLK, arrived and anchored in the Roads yeſterday morning, from Trincomallie.—The Commodore on landing was Saluted with the number of Guns due to his rank and ſtation.

HIS MAJESTY's Ship the HOBART, Commanded by Captain BENJAMIN WILLIAM PAGE, arrived on the 16th Inſtant from Trincomallie—The HOBART, formerly the *Revenge*, French Privateer, had been purchaſed for His Majeſty's Service, by COMMODORE RAINIER, at Trincomallie; and fitted out as a Sloop of War; *Lieutenant Page*, firſt Lieutenant of the Commodore's Ship the Suffolk, an active, and truly meritorious Officer, being appointed to Command her, with the Rank of *Maſter and Commander* in His Majeſty's Navy.

Mr. STAINES, a Gentleman who had particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, on board the ORPHEUS, in the recapture of the *Princeſs Royal Indiamen*; and alſo when employed on more recent ſervices at Trincomallie, has been appointed a LIEUTENANT of His Majeſty's Sloop the Hobart.

By the Ship JANE, Captain Stewart, arrived at Pondicherry from Prince of Wales's Iſland, we learn the following very pleaſing circumſtances,—That His Majeſty's Ship the RESISTANCE, Capt. Pakenham, had fallen in with the FORT LOUIS, lately captured by the *Cibelle* and *Prudent*, in the Streights of Malacca; and had retaken her from the Enemy.

That the SURAT CASTLE, Capt. Lawrie, one of the Bombay, China Ships, had captured the Dutch Cutter the JAVA, which veſſel had alſo been in poſſeſſion of the French Squadron; and that the Ships ANNA, and SHAW MUNCHER, had retook the *Penang Grab*, a rich and valuable Ship, and which had on board at the time of her being taken by the French Commodore, Renaud, nearly 70,000 Dollars in Specie.

The RESISTANCE, having joined the ORPHEUS, Captain Newcome, at Prince of Wales's Iſland, the two Ships got under weigh on the 10th Ultimo, and with the *Ewer* Tranſport, and the SUFFOLK's TENDER, had ſailed for Malacca.

The French Commodore, it is ſaid, had been appriſed, of the Dutch Peace, and their Alliance with the *Republic*,—and it was imagined had in conſequence ſailed for Batavia.

On the 22d Inſtant, arrived the MARY, Captain *Turnbull*, from the Southward—On paſſing Negapatam, Captain *Turnbull* obſerved the SUFFOLK, Commodore Rainier, at anchor off that place—The Brig *Swift*, alſo ſhortly after, anchored in the Roads, from Trincomallie; by this Veſſel we learn that *two Companies of His Majeſty's Troops*, with ſome *Sepoys*, had been embarked on the CENTURION for the reduction of *Battacalo*, it was imagined that the place would be ſurrendered on the firſt Summons.—A detachment had alſo been ſent to take poſſeſſion of *Jeffnapatam*; which place, the Enemy had not evacuated, as was mentioned in a former Courier.

The Snow *Eliza*, Captain Robertſon, for Trincomallie, had not arrived there at the time of the Swift's departure—it is imagined ſhe had been driven to the Eaſtward, as the Swift had experienced much bad weather, on her paſſage to Ceylon.

An AMBASSADOR from the KING of CANDIA, had been received by COLONEL STUART, prior to the ſailing of the Swift,—who on the behalf of His Cyngaleſe Majeſty, had agreed with the Colonel for the regular ſupply of Cattle for the Troops, and on matters of higher importance; in all of which the King had manifeſted his earneſt deſire for a friendly and permanent alliance with the Engliſh Nation; a circumſtance, which in its reſult may be attended with conſequences the moſt happy and beneficial to the Nation, and which is in every reſpect flattering to the Britiſh Name and Character.

TITLES OF THE KING OF CANDIA.

Bleſſed *with all* Virtues:—*Like unto a Silver Mountain*—KING *of all* KINGS: SUPERIOR *to all* WARRIORS:—*In Beaut*[illegible] *qual to the* GOD VISNU:—*Superior in Wiſd*[illegible] *and Power to the* Elephant:—GOD *of the* [illegible]*land of* CEYLON:—*A* KING *whoſe Thr*[illegible] *is of Precious Stones*:—*Whoſe Crown is* [illegible] *of Precious Stones*:—*Whoſe Generation* [illegible] *from the* SUN:—*Whoſe* Court *is the* Cour[illegible] *of a*[illegible] *that is* GOOD *and* JUST.

On Sunday laſt arrived *His Majeſty's* Sloop of War the SWIFT, with *His Highneſs* the NABOB's Ships the *Succeſs Gally*, *Surpriſe Gally*, and *Generous Friends*, from MOCHA, but laſt from Bombay, which they left on the 1ſt Inſtant—No Intelligence has been received by theſe Veſſels, reſpecting the Garriſon of COCHIN, except that the place had not ſurrendered at the time of their departure from the Coaſt of Malabar,—no doubt, however, was entertained of its ſpeedy reduction, ſo ſoon as the *Battering Guns*, and a Detachment of Artillery, which were found neceſſary, ſhould have joined the Troops under *Colonel Petrie*; and which were ſo judiciouſly ſtationed as to cut off every ſupply of Proviſion to the Enemy, from the Provinces inland — The Harbour however continued open. — It is added, that a reliance on foreign aſſiſtance, being ſpeedily received, had induced the Commandant of Cochin to make every poſſible effort to hold out until the expected ſuccours ſhould arrive.

On the 20th Inſtant arrived the *Reſtoration*, Captain Galloway, from Bengal—We are ſorry to learn, from Captain Galloway, that a very heavy Gale of Wind from the North Eaſt, had ſet in, about the time of his leaving the Pilot; and which blew with irreſiſtable violence, attended with a confuſed and dangerous Sea—Capt. Galloway during his paſſage paſſed the Wrecks of two Veſſels, the upper Deck of one of them, with the Capſtern, was plainly diſcernable above water; he alſo ſaw two Seamen, clinging to a Top-maſt, or raft, but from the extreme violence of the gale, was unable to afford them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance. It is feared that the *Dolphin Grab*, Captain Hunter, was one of the ill-fated Veſſels, which had periſhed in this tremendous gale, and which had obtained with peculiar force near the entrance of Bengal River,—a Boat with the after *Packets* for the Mary, having been ſwamped alongſide that Ship, and the Packets entirely *loſt*—The Mary, we underſtand, had notwithſtanding proceeded to Sea, and we have to hope that a ſhort period will convince us of her ſafety, and enable us to announce her arrival in theſe Roads.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's Coronation, a Royal Salute was fired from the Walls of the Garriſon, and from the Ships in the Roads.

On Monday Morning, a Maſulah Boat, going off to the Hillſborough was unfortunately upſet, as paſſing the outer Surf, by which accident a European belonging to the Hillſborough, and three Natives, were unfortunately Drowned—the Surgeon of the Hillſborough, who was going off to the Ship, was ſaved with much difficulty.

Accounts have been received from Ceylon, which mention, that however well-diſpoſed the Governor and Council of Columbo, may be towards the Intereſts of the *Stadtholder*, yet that works were erecting, and every neceſſary meaſure purſued for the defence of the place. That Cannon were mounted on every part of the Garriſon: new Outworks and Batteries were alſo raiſed, on every ſpot deemed likely to ſtrengthen the works, or aſſiſt in the general defence of the place—A Requiſition which included Boys of fourteen Years of Age, had alſo been made for the Augmentation of the Troops—which are ſuppoſed to amount to 1500, Europeans, and 2500 Malays, and other Native Troops—the latter moſtly attached to the Artillery.

In a former Courier, we mentioned the loſs of the BRIG MINISH, at Pulo Penang; a circumſtance which we have it now in our power to contradict—the *Miniſh*, a well-known, and faſt ſailing Coaſt Trader, having completed her Eaſtern Voyage, we now learn, had arrived in ſafety at *Coringa*, where ſhe has had a thorough repair, and is now nearly ready for Sea—Judges, have pronounced this Veſſel a moſt excellent model for Ships of the largeſt ſize and burthen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

Fort St. George, 17th September, 1795.

G. O. By Government,

Mr. Thomas Owen, having arrived with Indentures from the Honorable Court of Directors is admitted an Aſſiſtant Surgeon on this Eſtabliſhment date of rank to be ſettled hereafter.

Mr. Owen appointed to do duty with the 33d Battalion of N. I. during the abſence of Mr. Little.

Lieutenant John Home, comes upon the Effective liſt vice Clark, on leave to Europe.

Enſign Henry Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Holland on leave to Europe—date of Commiſſion to be ſettled hereafter.

Serjeant Major Thomas Holeſworth, of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, to be a Conductor of Stores—vice Nixon promoted.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St, George 22d September, 1795.

Colonel ECCLES NIXON, Appointed to [illegible]e Command of the Fort and Garriſon of *Arnee*.

MAJOR MURRAY, to join his Regiment at *Arcot*.

G.O. By Colonel Brathwaite, 21*ſt Sept.* 1795.

Removals and Appointments ordered as follow,

Major—Henry Malcolm—from the 1ſt European Battalion to the 3d European Battalion.

" A. A. Langley — do. — 3d — European Battalion to the 5th Brigade—Native Infantry.

Major of Brigade—Coſby from Colonel Floyd—and attached to Colonel Nixon.

" Wilſon—from Colonel Nixon—and attached to Col. Floyd.

Lieutenant—G. F. Gericke—from the 11th Native Battalion to the 19th Native Battalion.

" J. S. Blofield—from the 19th Do. Do. to the 11th Do. Do.

" John Home—poſted to the 16th Do. Do.

" Henry Bowen—poſted to the 2d Europeen Battalion,

" W. H. Vaughan—from the 4th Do. Do. to the 12th Native Battalion.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH,

April 12th.

On Monday laſt a mob, to the amount of two thouſand perſons, eſſembled at Fearbane, in this Country, to oppoſe a ballot for Militia; a riot enſued, in which ſix of the rioters were killed, and a number wounded by the Gentlemen of the county, who had aſſembled to ſupport the laws. And on Thurſday laſt (being the day appointed by the Governors of the County, to ballot for the augmentation of the Militia) a moſt daring mob aſſembled to oppoſe the ballot. Mr. Clibborn, a neighbouring magiſtrate collected about ſeventy wellarmed men, and proceeded to ſupport the Governors. The mob demanded the ballot-bag; in order to burn it; Mr. Clibborn uſed every expoſtulation vain to theſe deluded People; who cried "No Tythes! no Militia!" and immediately fired a few ſhots, and threw a volley of ſtones. Capt. Drought received a wound in the face. Mr. Clibborn's party immediately fired (the diſtance about twenty yard's) four were inſtantly killed, and many others are ſuppoſed to be ſeverely wounded; from the tracks of blood which marked their flight, in the courſe of which they were met by three troops of the Light Horſe, & two companies of the Donnegal Militia, who killed ſix, and wounded ſeveral. There were 35 priſoners taken, ſeveral of whom are in a deplorable ſituation.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21ſt Inſtant, LIEUTENANT NUTHALL, of the *Cavalry*, to MISS BROMLEY.

On the 19th Mr. SMITH, MERCHANT, to MISS MOY.

BIRTHS.

Yeſterday morning the LADY of CAPTAIN BRUNTON, *Deputy Military Auditor General*, of a SON.

At Vizagapatnam, the LADY of LIEUTENANT GIRAUD, of a Son.

On the 15th Inſtant, Mrs. SIMOENS, of a Daughter.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
At Mrs. Chaplin's Hotel,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 23d Instant,
At 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,
Some Plate and other Articles,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
Samuel Chaplin,
FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Messrs. Sharp and Heefke,
At their Rooms,
On THURSDAY next, the 24th Instant,
At eleven o'Clock,

A QUANTITY of Remarkable good TEA, in Chests,
Superfine BROWN NANKEEN,
QUEEN'S-WARE,
Some SILVER PLATE,
AND
Other USEFUL ARTICLES.

ALSO WILL BE SOLD
On the same Day,
An EXCELLENT BANDY MARE and HARNESS,
AND
A MARQUIE.

For Private Sale,
BY
Messrs Sharp and Heefke,

A QUANTITY of Superfine Northward LONG CLOTH.
AND
Excellent MADEIRA, in Pipes.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY
Anthony Gaudoin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
On THURSDAY next, the 24th Instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,
The following Articles,
VIZ.

A LARGE and Elegant ALMIRA, with Drawers,
Two BUREAUS, complete,
Four Small CHINA TRUNKS,
Two QUADRANTS, in good order,
A quantity of ROSE WATER, in small Bottles,
ALSO
A HORSE, BANDY, and HARNESS,
AND
A Variety of Other Articles.

Administration.

APPLICATION was this day made in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of STEPHEN HENRY HUDSON, late of Madras Mariner, Deceased to be granted to JOHN STEPHENS, as friend and Creditor to the said Deceased.

WILKINSON, *Proctor*
Town Hall, 15th Sep. 1795.

Lottery.

TICKETS Corresponding with those in the THIRD CLASS of the MALE ASYLUM and BRIDGE LOTTERY, will be sold by J. HUNTER, at SEVENTEEN PAGODAS each. The Number of any Ticket purchased of him that may be drawn a Prize in the Third Class will be paid Thirty Days after the Drawing is concluded, *without any deduction whatever*; Security for the Payment is lodged at the British Bank. Prizes in the SECOND CLASS, and in the EXCHANGE LOTTERY, will be taken in Exchange.

N. B. At the close of the drawing and in the event of the Sale of all the Tickets, Four Thousand Pagodas will be allotted and made over to such Trustees as may be appointed for the management of the Fund to be employed in the construction of a Bridge of Light House, as may be determined hereafter, and if a less Number of Tickets be sold the Sum to be in proportion.

Calcutta General Lottery.

TICKETS to be sold by J. HUNTER at Thirty-five Pagodas each. The highest Prize is 50,000 Rupees.

Oriental Scenery.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING
TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS
IN
HINDOSTAN,
FROM THE DRAWINGS
OF
Mr. Thomas Daniell;
To be Engraved by Himself.

THESE Views are intended to display, in a diversified Series, the beautiful, sublime and characteristic features of that country, with regard both to Picturesque Nature and the Architectural Productions, of ancient and modern Art.

Mr. *Daniell*, flatters himself that his long residence in India, his various and extensive travels through many parts that had not been visited by Artists, and some not even explored by Europeans, has enabled him considerably to improve, by the novelty, variety and accurcy of his collections, the general stock of Oriental information; and therefore; while he indulges a hope that the choice of many of his Scenes will gratify the admirers of beautiful Nature, the veracity of the whole, he presumes, will afford no less pleasure to those who delight in the study of India History, of Mahommedan and Hindoo Architecture, and particularly the sacred Edifices of that extraordinary country.

The following are the Views now Selected for Publication:

Eastern Gate of the Jummah Musjed at Delhi.

Hindoo Temples at Bindrabund, on the river Jumna.

Nort East View of the Cotsea Bhaug, on the river Jumna, Delhi.

Remains of an antient Building near Firoz Shah's Cotilla, Delhi.

The Mausoleum of Mucdoom Shah Dowlut, at Moneer, on the river Soane.

Gate leading to the Mausoleum of the Emperor Akbar, at Secundra, near the city of Agra.

Part of the City of Patna, on the river Ganges.

Rage Gaut, the principal Road up to Rotas Ghur, Bahar.

The principal Gate leading to Taje M'hal at Agra.

Ruins at the antient city of Gour, formerly on the banks of the river Ganges.

An antient Hindoo Temple in the Fort of Rotas.

The Amnabad part of the Palace in the Fort of Alahabad.

Part of the Fort built by Shere Shah at Delhi.

Ramnagur opposite to Benares, built by Bulwunt Sing.

The Ache Bhur, a sacred Tree at Gya Bahar.

Mausoleum of Sultaun Chesero at Alahabad.

Dusasumade Gaut at Benares, on the Ganges.

The Chalees Satoon on Jumna, Alahabad Fort.

Hindoo Temple at Nobusta, on the river Ganges.

View of Hindoo Temples at Augouree on the river Soane.

North West View of Part of Rotas Gur, in Bahar.

The Jumah Musjed at Delhi.

Gate leading to the Musjed at Chunar Gur.

Mausoleum in the garden of Sultan Chusero, Alahabad.

CONDITIONS,

The size of the PLATE 25 inches by 19.

The Price to Subscribers for the whole Twenty-four Views, coloured in the manner of Original Drawings, will be 200 Sicca Rupees, uncoloured 140 Rupees; half the Subscription to be paid upon the delivery of the first twelve Views, which will certainly be sent out to India by the earliest ships of the Season 1796.

Those Gentlemen who would wish to be become Subscribers are requested to leave their Names with Messrs. Cockerell, Trail, and Co. at Calcutta; and Messrs. Porcher, Redhead and Co. at Madras.

Madras Charitable Lottery.
FOR SALE,

TICKETS in the THIRD CLASS, to be had at the CARNATIC BANK, and at Messrs. SHARP and HEEFKE's Office.

Sept. 11th, 1795.

Madras Exchange Lottery,
FOR 1795.

LOTTERY SCHEME,
Star Pagodas 100,000,
To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of . .	Star Pagodas	10,000
2	Prizes of . .	2,500 each	5000
4	Ditto, of . .	1000	4000
8	Ditto, . .	500	4000
18	Ditto, . .	250	4500
40	Ditto, . .	100	4000
80	Ditto, . .	50	4000
2950	Ditto, . .	20	59,000
1	Prize alloted to the First Drawn,		500
1	Ditto, ditto. Last Drawn,		5000
3105	Prizes		
6895	Blanks		
10000	Tickets,	Star Pagodas,	100000

Exchange Lottery.

State of the Wheel.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
Monday, the 21st September, 1795.

PRIZES DRAWN,

1	Prize as First Drawn, Pags.	500
1	ditto of .	2500
2	ditto of 1000 each, .	2000
5	ditto of 500 each, .	2500
10	ditto of 250 ditto, .	2500
25	ditto of 100 ditto, .	250
57	ditto of 50 ditto, .	2850
1771	ditto of 22 ditto, .	35,420
1872	Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, . .	50,770
4128	Blanks.	
6000	Tickets Drawn.	
4000	Do. Undrawn.	
10,000	Tickets.	

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1	Prize of Pags.	10,000
1	ditto of .	2500
2	ditto of 1000 ditto, .	2000
3	ditto of 500 ditto, .	1500
8	ditto of 250 ditto, . .	2000
15	ditto of 100 ditto, . .	1500
23	ditto of 50 ditto, . .	1150
1179	ditto of 20 ditto, . .	23,580
1232	Prizes, amounting to Star Pagodas, . .	44,230
1	ditto alloted as Last Drawn,	5,000
		49,230

The Wheel is above par 9230 *Star Pags.*
The Price of Tickets Warranted Undrawn, is Eighteen Pagodas each.

Madras Exchange Lottery.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
Thursday, the 17th September, 1795.

No. 5618 a Prize of 250 Pagodas,
Nos. 4566 4520 9247 and 275 Prize of 50 Pagodas.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas each,

9749	3977	2538	6803	1270	2489	6292	3534
1419	1937	9779	705	7817	5841	8658	4946
9685	4658	3347	6398	9512	8656	1429	3978
7746	5320	2210	5205	9105	1699	2495	1539
1760	2645	5340	1781	5003	2346	2010	7380
436	920	5734	1909	6567	6004	6904	2609
2358	4240	8187	6827	755	1300	7647	9092
6919	6155	6876	6891	5727	7352	8041	632
1534	2233	2112	6201	6952	8827	3944	4219
7069	6882	4051	1272	9220	1352	5044	1191
7760	4487	5374	1378	1543	8470	9359	7992

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
Monday, the 21st September, 1795.

No. 7377 a Prize of 1000 Pagodas,
Nos. 3270 2005 and 4463 Prizes of 100 Pags.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas,

3143	4513	359	3025	3435	1581	1820	6905
9486	6141	4457	2653	4252	4668	4586	7866
9709	9236	5280	6798	9703	481	1520	6413
6656	926	1068	1154	416	900	9467	3216
4947	1946	2786	8092	9499	9669	26	2275
5799	8728	4783	4511	1119	7145	9842	9434
5153	4191	9879	5239	2196	4299	4647	8871
4392	4546	934	2430	3925	5408	4811	7508
2696	211	7872	2509	2002	9594	4045	7727

Madras Exchange Lottery.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, is now Drawing in the Southern Division of the EXCHANGE. The Days of Drawing are Mondays, and Thursdays, 250 Tickets, are drawn each day— the hours of attendance, for selling and examining Tickets on the days of Drawing are from 8 to 12, and in the intermediate day's from 8 till 2 in the forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Evening.

Tickets warranted undrawn are ready for sale at the times abovementioned – Prizes either in the Exchange or Madras Lotteries, will be taken in payment, deducting the 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN,
Agent to the Exch. Com.
Madras Exchange, July 1st, 1795.

Advertisement.

Madras Charitable Lottery.

THE Holders of Tickets not drawn in the second Class, are hereby informed that the additional sum of Five Star Pagodas accompanied with the Tickets of the 2d Class, will be received at the Office of Messrs, Sharp and Heefke, at the Carnatic Bank, at all the different Houses in Madras—and at Pondicherry by Messrs. De Bury, Joannes Sinnan and Co. where the respective Tickets were first purchased, and others be delivered in lieu thereof every day Sundays excepted between the hours of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, until the 11th of October, being one day before the drawing of the Third or last Class.

The Public are requested to take Notice, that no Payment can be received without the Original Tickets, nor after the abovementioned day, and all the holders who may omit to make payment on or before that day, will lose the benefit of their Tickets.

The Third Class commences drawing precisely on Monday the 12th of October next.

MADRAS LOTTERY,
FOR
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS,

THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES BEING DRAWN, THERE NOW REMAINS THE THIRD CLASS,
CONSISTING OF 5,632 BLANKS,
AND THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1	Prize of	Star Pagodas	15,000
[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
1	Ditto	Ditto	5,000
5	Prizes of	1,000 each is	5,000
10	Ditto	500	5,000
30	Ditto	200	6,000
70	Ditto	80	5,600
100	Ditto	40	4,000
1150	Ditto	20	23,000
	Also allotted to the Last Drawn Ticket,		8,400
1,368	Prizes in the Third Class, amounting to Star Pags.		82,000
4,368	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		150,000
5,632	Blanks in the Third Class,		
10,000	Tickets, being nearly at the Rate of 1 PRIZE to 1¼ BLANK.		

COMPUTATION OF THE TICKETS.

10,000 Tickets at 7 Pags. each, amount to Star Pags. 70,000
Deduct 1,000 Prizes from the First Class.
Remains 9,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 45,000
Deduct 2,000 Prizes from Second Class,
Remains 7,000 Tickets which are to be paid for at 5 Pags. each, 35,000

Star Pagodas 150,000

SHARP and HEEFKE, *Agents.*
Fort St. George, March 23d, 1795.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18, Ship Two Brothers, Kepling, Calcutta—Ship Asia, Chapman, Tranquebar — 20, Ship Restoration, Galloway, Bengal—Ship Surprize Galley, Binny, Mocha—Ship Success Galley, Binny, do. —Ship Generous Friend Gally, Hodges, do. — Bark Blenhiem, Haggy, Narsapore—Snow Anna, Newbigging, Vizagapatam. — Ketch Mary, Hofland, Corringa. — 21, Ship Mary, Turnbull, Nagapatam—Brig Swift, Leslie, Trincomallie.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17, Ship Anna and Eliza, Haldane, Bengal—Snow John Packet, Herryhes, Trincomallie–Brig Guilford, Green, Cuddalore—18, H. C. Ship Swift, Trincomallie – 19, Snow Catherine, Wheaden, Masulipatam—H. C. Ship Francis, Burrow. Calcutta—H. C Ship Lord Thurlow, Thomson, do. — His Majesty's Ship Hobart, Page, Trincomallie.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *WILLIAM URQUHART.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY Mr. JOHN HUNTER, AT THE BRITISH BANK; AND Mr. LUMSDAIN, CALCUTTA.